FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JUNTA UNABLE TO AGREE ON NEW PRESIDENT 21 JUN

Meeting Adjourns

PY212137 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2126 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- Reliable sources this afternoon gave two interpretations to the rapid adjournment of this afternoon's military junta meeting.

The first interpretation indicated that the three commanders in chief may have agreed on the need to extend the interim term of Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean for 1 or 2 weeks.

The second interpretation did not rule out the possibility that a decision on the issue of the presidential succession may be entrusted to the "large junta," that is, the three commanders in chief plus the six most senior officers of each service.

Air Force Wants Civilian

PY211752 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1710 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- It was learned here that the air force reportedly insisted today during the first portion of the military junta meeting that a civilian be appointed to the post of president. A prominent air force spokesman also disclosed that the need had been emphasized during the discussions that the presidential term should not be extended beyond the end of next year or the first months of 1984.

The spokesman added that the air force does not rule out the possibility of withdrawing from the process, unless the army abandons its thesis that the next president should be a general.

Chiefs Meet With Commands

PY212208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2153 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- After another military junta meeting the commanders in chief of each of the armed forces are meeting with their respective high commands, deliberating about the naming of a president.

According to a leak by very reliable sources, this afternoon's meeting was fruitless regarding the naming of a new chief of state, because the army remains firm in its position that an army officer should occupy the post. The air force absolutely refuses to accept this position.

The air force high command also insists that if Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo is not selected for the post, then the new president must be a civilian.

The navy presumably also supports the nomination of a civilian and would eventually support the air force.

In view of the lack of an official communique, it is not known whether the highest state organization has gone into recess or whether it has concluded the seventh meeting that was taken place since last Friday, thus virtually being in permanent session.

The sources believe that the junta may meet again today, when the internal conditions within each force thus permit it.

JUNTA TO EXTEND PRESENT PROCESS UNTIL MARCH 1984

PY220030 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2125 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 June (NA) -- The military junta will reportedly confirm tonight that the present process will extend until March 1984.

According to authoritative sources, the junta will issue a communique in this regard in the next few minutes.

BRIGADIER GENERALS WANT LEADERSHIP RESTRUCTURED

PY220213 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0102 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- While no decision has yet been made concerning the appointment of the future president, prevailing reports indicate that the brigadier generals are participating to an unusual degree in the army's summit discussions. Reliable sources noted that the brigadier generals are rallying behind the idea that "the new Argentina that emerged on 2 April should be a genuinely new country."

In line with this thinking they are reportedly proposing a reorganization of the army's high echelons because they believe that all of the top-ranking officers have at least a certain degree of responsibility in the Argentine defeat at the Malvinas.

The sources added that the brigadier generals' disagreement with the manner in which the war was handled was first made known last Wednesday night when seven brigadier generals waited for Galtieri, then army commander in chief and president, at Government House and told him that it was necessary for him to step down.

The brigadier generals had gone to Government House bypassing the rigid army rank discipline and declining to channel their proposal through their direct superiors: the major generals.

The uneasiness which this decision has provoked among major generals has not escaped observers. The major generals who also made a similar proposal to Galtieri, observed that their underlings had bypassed them in demanding the departure of the then commander in chief.

Several political sectors have agreed on pointing to two remarkable aspects of the position adopted by the brigadier generals: It was the first time in years that brigadier generals had made a direct proposal to the army commander in chief, and secondly, in making this proposal they bypassed their direct superiors.

Persistent rumors which have been circulating since Friday, when the junta convened for the first time with the attendance of its new member, were not instrumental in quieting down the dissatisfaction provoked by the talks to name a new president.

Rodolfo Wehner, the deputy chief of the Army General Staff; Jorge Hugo Arcuindeguy, the chief of the 1st Armored Cavalry Brigade; and Alfredo Sottera, the deputy chief of intelligence, are allegedly the three brigadier generals who have already contacted their air force and navy counterparts to sponsor the virtual restructuring of the command of the three forces.

The brigadier generals allegedly maintain that the armed forces will maintain its prestige only if the three commanders in chief and the highest-ranking officers do not intervene.

Similarly, the strong disagreement among the military junta escalated to a degree which could not be disguised, as was the case with the navy, which has allegedly decided to support Gen Reynaldo Bignone for president in order to prevent the present Army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides from having access to the presidency.

The discussions between the three commanders in chief have allegedly reached a turning point. The army has allegedly waived its intention to extend the term of the military government beyond 1984 provided that the other two forces accept an army officer as president.

In recent hours, as Bignone's candidacy began to gain strength, some politicians could not avoid expressing their distrust by recalling Bignone's connection with former President Videla and with the economic policy that was implemented by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz.

There has even been some speculation that the new economic minister will be Guillermo Klein, a former economic coordination and planning secretary and one of the most outstanding officials in the economic policy that was implemented during the first stage of the organization process.

As the military authorities presume that such economic guidelines will be rejected by politicians and union leaders, they have raised the issue of the foreign debt. The military authorities contend that only a person such as Klein will be able to renegotiate the foreign debt after the Malvinas war.

Disagreements among the highest ranking offices reached another critical point during the meeting that former Navy Commander in Chief Emilio Massera and current Navy Commander in Chief Jorge Anaya held last Saturday. The most critical part of the meeting allegedly came when Massera asked Anaya to resign due to the Malvinas failure.

"If in the structure of promotions, a commander retires when a subordinate officer is promoted, how can one not assume the responsibility for the defeat in the Malvinas war?" Massera allegedly told Anaya.

The retirement of a commander in the face of a subordinate's promotion implies assuming the responsibility for that displacement. Therefore, the responsibility for a military defeat must be assumed with more reason. This allegedly was Massera's contention which was not accepted by Anaya.

ARMY DENIES IMPOSING SPECIFIC ECONOMIC POLICY

PY220052 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0029 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM) -- In view of press reports released today, an authorized spokesman of the office of the army commander in chief said:

"The army has already expressed and confirmed its firm decision to give a concerted, institutional, democratic solution to the country's internal political situation beginning in 1984.

"It is hereby categorically denied that the army may seek to impose a given economic line. In this respect, it is confirmed that the economic policy to be followed will be that which best suits the needs and potentials of the various national sectors at the present juncture."

COSTA MENDEZ ON LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

PY212100 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Argentine foreign minister today talked about Latin American solidarity and support for Argentina's actions. He did so when he spoke with journalists after leaving the Foreign Ministry at noon.

Costa Mendez stressed the significance of Peru's suggestion to call a meeting of foreign ministers aimed at reaffirming Argentina's inalienable rights over the Malvinas and the need to continue diplomatic actions to obtain recognition of these rights.

After pointing out the very significant fact that Latin America is becoming increasingly convinced that its affairs must be dealt with within the region and by Latin Americans, the head of Argentine diplomacy emphasized that this instills new enthusiasm to pursue actions on all fronts and in all regional and international organizations aimed at having Argentina's rights over the southern islands recognized.

As to the lifting of EEC sanctions, Costa Mendez stated that it is a fact, even though the United Kingdom has warned that it would not follow suit until hostilities are formally discontinued.

ARMY MESSAGE ON BRITISH ATTACK ON SCIENTIFIC BASE

PY220928 Buenos Aires Radio El Mundo in Spanish 0855 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Message from the Argentine Army]

[Text] In 1976 the Republic of Argentina installed a scientific base for meteorological research on the South Sandwich Islands, more precisely on the Thule Islands.

This research is considered of great importance taking into account the fact that it is carried out in an area of vast expanses of sea and near the Antarctic Continent which is believed to have a decisive influence on the planet's climate.

Last Sunday a British military force barged in on the mentioned base. After firing its machineguns from the helicopters, it deployed its soldiers and captured the few scientists who were at the base.

The United Kingdom has tried to disguise this event by stating that some 100 armed Argentine soldiers were on the islands.

The truth is that this small station only has 10 men who are periodically replaced and whose way of life is similar to that at an Antarctic base. Their only arms are their work tools and the only defense actions they carry out are those which allow them to survive the hard climate in the area.

Great Britain has gone very far in its colonialist domination. This act of excessive force against 10 peaceful scientists must not be forgotten by any Argentine citizen.

In this regard, we must bear in mind that not only the Malvinas and the Georgia Islands belong to us. The South Sandwich Islands are also Argentine. Our activities on those islands have been peaceful and for the benefit of science and humanity.

BRITISH SHIP ARRIVES WITH 2,100 PRISONERS

PY211305 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Puerto Madryn, 21 Jun (NA) -- The British ship Norland has arrived at this port, located in Chubut Province, with 2,100 Argentine prisoners on board.

UK HOLDING 800 OFFICERS AS POW'S IN FALKLANDS

PY211741 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1117 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- Several detachments of soldiers who were taken prisoner in the Malvinas have arrived in this city from Patagonia, while a Foreign Ministry source has stated that the evacuation may be completed within the next 48 hours.

It was made clear, however, that the commanders and officers whom Great Britain has kept as prisoners of war are not included in the evacuation.

It has been reported that ensigns, lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains arrived on the Canberra, while 800 other officers remain in the Malvinas, lodged in Puerto Argentino, and Military Governor Gen Mario Benjamin Mendendez and some other high-ranking officers are aboard the British ship Fearless.

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST EEC WILL NOT BE LIFTED

PY212058 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2046 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- Reliable sources from the economic team have indicated that Argentina will not lift the measures that it adopted in reply to the sanctions ordered by the EEC.

This Argentine attitude is due to the fact that, although the EEC has decided to lift its sanctions, political conditions considered as "unacceptable" have been established.

The Argentine Government's position will officially be reported today to the respective European governments, but that position will not include Italy and Ireland, which had lifted the sanctions unconditionally.

According to the position to be adopted by the Argentine Government, the EEC countries will also be asked to lift their sanctions unconditionally and not, as has been determined, to condition the suspension of the embargo to Argentina's not renewing hostilities.

LEADERS CRITICIZE MILITARY RULE, DEMAND CHANGES

PY211216 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] Alberto Robredo, national coordinator of the Federal Party, stated that "a group of irresponsibles, on their own account and among themselves, decided to intiate the acts which led us to war, without stopping to think of the consequences their decisions would have and the capabilities to confront them."

He added that "these men, headed by the three commanders in chief, should be brought to trial; the military men should be brought before a court martial and court of honor and the civilians before the federal court.

After pointing out the fortitude and lack of fear of those who demonstrated their courage on the battlefield, he stated that this has enobled them, the nation and the institutions to which they belong but "not those who led them to the defeat and to shed their blood in the most useless holocaust in history."

Raul Alfonsin asserted that "Argentina's future cannot be tied to the armed forces members."

He added that in order to begin the recovery there is an unpostponeable condition, that is, "to prove to the people that another fraud is not being perpetrated, that our future will not be decided during a secret meeting."

The leader of the Radical Party warned that those who are ruling the country "should not believe that a change of names will change the state of a society which is at the brink of dissolution."

In the declaration he reiterated that the only way is to begin a period of civilian transition toward democracy as the "only means to prove to the people that hope has not died."

It adds that "today, in view of a new historic responsibility, in view of the unrenounceable claim of our sovereignty we notify the international community that the members of Argentine democracy do not renounce any territorial right."

In this regard, he explains, they start by reasserting the peoples' sovereignty.

Alfonsin ends by stating that "we have witnessed all types of adventures. It is time to restore reason and morale; if not we will go from decadence to collapse."

The National Board of the Popular Leftist Front (FIP) believes that the 6-year de facto government "is more than sufficient for a transition government and that now it is necessary that the people voice their desire through the ballot box in order to [words illegible] of an entire historic period."

The party also demands that bellicose operations against Great Britain "and its hypocrite ally" continue according to immediate possibilities, that relations with the United States be broken and that the U.S. military mission be expelled from Argentina.

The declaration maintains that "it is shameful that Minister Alemann should continue to pay debts to those who harass us and that, among other measures, the FIP considers it necessary to expropriate British property in Argentina, disregard the foreign debt with our enemy and its European allies and establish a preventive embargo against EEC investments in our country."

UCR LEADER SAYS JUNTA PROCEDURE 'IRREGULAR'

PY220018 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA) -- Antonio Americo Troccoli, former deputy and member of the executive board of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] said today that the procedure which is being followed by the commanders of the three branches of the armed forces to elect the future president of the nation is "irregular." Troccoli called for public consultation to avoid political instability in the country.

The politician said: "We will be surprised by a name pulled out of a hat by the three commanders who are currently looking at people from their own ranks."

In the course of an interview today granted to Bernardo Neustadt for the latter's program "New Day" broadcast by Radio Mitre, Troccoli added: "They (the commanders in chief of the three branches of the armed forces) have forgotten everything that the country has lived through, they have forgotten that the people demand to know and to participate."

He later said that "whatever government may come out of this highly irregular procedure, will probably lack the strength necessary to cope with the severe emergency the country is going through. It will probably be even less able to deal with the reestablishment of foreign relations and to carry out all of the international tasks that will face it."

Troccoli also indicated that "the junta of commanders in chief has chosen the wrong way: "It is my impression that the junta should change procedures. The mechanism which it has been using since 1976 should be substantially amended and a channel opened for consultation with the people in order to set up policies, programs, government and a political plan."

He went on to add that "any package of emergency measures that will be implemented must be submitted for the consideration of the nation which has emergency mechanisms to deal with this kind of situation."

Questioned on whether he would prefer a civilian president to a military one, Troccoli said: "I believe that no distinction should be made between civilians and military as long as the procedure or mechanism for the election of a president suffers from the irregularities that I just mentioned. The mechanism must be amended and a program set up in order to seek, with them in mind, the persons most capable of implementing any such program efficiently."

When asked if Leopoldo Galtieri's resignation as commander in chief of the army and president of the nation was a contribution to the attainment of democracy, the UCR leader pointed out that "it is probable that this resignation and the command-level readjustments are the result of the military crisis. If the crisis is over, that the opening toward institutionalization will probably occur. If the crisis is not over yet, we will probably continue with great instability for some time."

Regarding the British military power as a possible cause for surrender, Troccoli said: "If everything happened as it appears to, if there is nothing of which we are unaware and that could justify another course of action, then I believe that we must receive these boys, the officers and commanders, with the dignity and honor which those who have fought and struggled to defend a position deserve."

THATCHER URGED TO DISPLAY BRITISH MAGNANIMITY

PY212113 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Farewell to Arms"]

[Text] And now, to a large extent, it is all up to Mrs Thatcher. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher can initiate immediate negotiations on the future of the Malvinas Islands with what appear to be willing Argentine Government officials, or she can be capricious and vindictive and make the world wait until she jolly well feels like negotiating, since, after all, Britain did (with a bit of outside help) win the test of military strength, didn't it? But now that the brawl is over, there is nothing to do, as everyone knows all too well, but to negotiate... sooner or later.

This is where Mrs Thatcher comes in: Her government (or the one that follows it...or the one after that) can get down to the business of negotiation either sooner or later, since, as the military victor on the islands, it has the advantage of being able to choose. There is not a choice as to whether to negotiate or not, only whether to do it now or in the future. The reasons for this are multiple. Mainly, however Argentina is in no position to continue fighting right now but Britain is in no condition to man the islands forever against a possible Argentine attack in the future. The war has not settled any of the main issues involved in the islands question. Argentina must help find a solution to the plight of the islanders, whose homes have been made on Argentine soil for generations, but most of whose hearts belong to Britain, and Britain must help seek a solution to the Argentine sovereignty issue, since it must, by now, see that the islanders cannot live in peace and security without the full cooperation of Argentina or the protection of a British defense force on the islands which would outnumber the permanent residents by three to one at least.

This is a chance for Mrs Thatcher to show Argentina and the world that she and her administration are not as diplomatically closed and infuriatingly inflexible as they have seemed over the course of this confrontation. London is bound to blame the armed conflict on Argentina, but should, at the same time, admit the necessity for immediate contact through high-level diplomacy of both sides. Mrs Thatcher should see the removal of President Galtieri, who lost his post because he wanted to continue the war, as an overture to peace and an invitation to negotiate and she should echo that appeal to common sense as a wise view to the future.

In short, Mrs Thatcher should carry her assertion that the retaking of the islands has made Britain GREAT [boldface as published] Britain once again. One of the marks of a great nation is its ability to put aside pettiness for the sake of tranquility. Britain as a magnanimous military victor and Argentina as a good military loser, confident that it has fought as hard as it could and that it quit in order not to spill any more blood uselessly, should put aside senseless and futile hostility and turn to constructive, objective and future-building negotiation. Hostility is obviously not now, and never was, the answer.

EMERGENCY 'RECONSTRUCTION' PLAN CIRCULATING

PY211936 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2205 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA) -- An emergency plan which proposes an agreement between the armed forces and the various expressions of the civilian sector with the aim of achieving "the institutional reconstruction of the republic" began to circulate broadly the last few days in various decision centers.

The plan, prepared by a group of professionals headed by Ricardo Yofre, former general under secretary of the Jorge Videla administration, has already been read by representatives of various political expressions, as well as by management and union leaders.

According to rumors, the working document also put in the hands of some military chiefs, both active service or in retirement, who, according to the sources which released the content of the proposal, have accepted it as a contribution from the sector which is favorably viewed by the armed forces.

The document contemplates as a priority issue reaching an agreement aimed at harmonizing the interests of the main sectors comprising the country: political parties, unions, entrepreneurs and the armed forces.

According to the sources, this agreement would be founded on three pillars which are reasonably interrelated. The first includes a commitment document for the institutional reconstruction of the republic.

A national emergency plan follows, placing special emphasis on the coordination of an institutional political "order" including the approval of the statute of political parties, an electoral schedule and an economic plan.

Within this chapter, the need for holding a referendum is established, with the aim of setting up a "broad basis for consensus."

According to this reasoning, the benefits to be achieved through the acceptance of the agreement by means of this mechanism of popular participation would be the following:

It will provide the government which carries out the transition period the needed strength to adopt the indispensable measures in view of the "seriousness" of the national situation. On the other hand it will allow leaders to more firmly face future negotiations on the international level.

This chapter clarifies that even though "technically speaking a referendum can be held within a peremptory term, politically and instrumentally it is not possible to call for general elections within a relatively short term."

The third chapter establishes the "basic objectives of a national policy." These includes, among others:

1. To take immediate measures leading to the establishment of a pluralist democratic regime, according to the principles contained in the national Constitution.

2. Reconstruct the country's productive apparatus, stemming from strong measures which should be implemented at the same time.

3. Restate our international policy in light of the circumstances we have recently gone through.

4. Promote a cultural and education policy assuring free thinking and equal opportunities.

5. Improve the purchasing power of salaries, secure full employment and favor free union action.

6. Implement the participation of the armed forces within the framework of the national Constitution on decisions leading to consolidating and preserving the national power for decision.

Through the above objectives, the sources reported, seven points are outlined, two of them contemplating issues related to "security" and the "role of justice." The issue of security contemplates the insertion of the armed forces in the institutional future of the country, within the framework of the Constitution, and also the return to the full state of law. In relation to justice, a number of measures are contemplated, where the role of judges in the coming years is specially treated.

The sources concluded by reporting that this plan is already known to broad political, union and management sectors.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DOCUMENT WARNS SYSTEM OPPONENTS

PY211443 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] supported by a serious, permanent and responsible system. This is included in a document issued by the Interior Ministry over the weekend. The document states that there are some who want make the criticial situation the country is experiencing a political feast. It is easy for those elements to find pretexts and assume the posture of saviours by offering power in a gesture of submissiveness, hiding their disregard, as they did in the past, for the national economy, human rights, constitutional guarantees and the destruction of parties and unions.

However, the document stresses, our government will not make the same mistakes as those who are now trying the patience of the Bolivian people and who want once and for all, and with unprecedented eagerness, to destroy what is left of the country. It adds that subtle conspiracies hang over the government in a mad race for power, while the immediate past is still alive and the position of those responsible for the situation that brought suffering upon the people has not yet been made clear.

On the other hand, the document continues, the constitutionalization of the country being implemented by the government calls for that same national accord. Those unreasonable and insolent attempts to propose impractical solutions which would lead only to irresponsible advantages for those who either do not understand or who do not want to understand reason will not be tolerated. The ambitions of individuals and groups are provoking dangerous disturbances in our nation.

The document ends by stating that Bolivians will not permit their aspirations for democracy to be frustrated once again and that this time democracy will not be a sham, as it was in the past, because the armed forces government, no matter what may be said or done, will give the people a constitutional government based on a serious, responsible and permanent system.

GOVERNMENT TO LODGE PROTEST AT TIN SALES BY U.S.

PY212007 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Mines and Metallurgy Ministry reported this morning that protests regarding low tin prices to be brought before the U.S. Government will be conveyed through a document the advisory council for international mining affairs will submit to the Foreign Ministry.

As is known, after an urgent meeting of the advisory council last Friday, it was decided to lodge a protest with the U.S. Government regarding the discretionary sales of tin by the General Services Administration. These sales have caused a substantial drop in the price of Bolivia's main mineral exports.

The protest, which will be channeled through the Foreign Ministry, will be presented simultaneously to the U.S. Embassy in La Paz and to U.S. officials in Washington by the Bolivian ambassador. Bolivian tin exporters will lodge a similar protest with U.S. congressmen.

BRIEFS

NEW AP SECRETARY GENERAL -- Senator Alva Orlandini yesterday was unanimously elected the new national secretary general of Popular Action [AP], replacing Foreign Minister Javier Airas Stella in that post. President Belaunde, the founder of the party, administered the formal oath to Javier Alva Orlandini, who now holds the following posts: Second vice president of the republic, senate president, chairman of the standing congress commission and now also AP secretary general. The election took place at plenary meeting attended by about 600 delegates from throughout the country and held at the party headquarters at Paseo Colon. [Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 82 PY]

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS CONGRESS 21 JUN

PY220248 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Senate Chairman Jarbas Passarinho today met with the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation headed by Tikhon Kiselev. During the talks Jarbas Passarinho stressed the fact that the Soviet Union assigns considerable significance to its relations with Brazil at all levels, an attitude which according to the senator leads to great understanding between the peoples.

During the talks, which also dealt with the world soccer championship and the games played by Brazilian and Soviet teams, Tikhon Kiselev invited Passarinho to visit the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation Brazilian congressmen. Passarinho accepted the invitation in principle leaving the exact date and other details of the visit to further discussion.

The need to prevent a worldwide confrontation was the main subject today discussed at the meeting between Nelson Marchezan, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, and Tikhon Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who paid a visit to the Chamber of Deputies at 0900 today heading the Supreme Soviet delegation which arrived in Brazil on Sunday.

The Soviet parliamentarian voiced his nation's desire to prevent a nuclear war at whatever cost. He said that the Soviet Union was prepared to hold talks on arms control and world-wide peace.

Agreeing with the Soviet parliamentarian in the latter's calls for peace, deputy Nelson Marchezan stressed that the possibility of a world wide conflict would become more remote as countries reduce the schism between their levels of development.

The other issues brought up in the course of the talks between Nelson Marchezan and Tikhon Kiselev were the nonintervention in affairs of other nations, the electoral systems in Brazil and the Soviet Union and the cultural and commerical exchange between the two countries. Kiselev also invited a delegation of Brazilian parliamentarians to visit Moscow.

In welcoming the Soviet delegation, the president of the foreign affairs committee, Freitas Diniz, said that the meeting of Soviets and Brazilians will give rise to mutual understanding which must prevail in the relations between peoples.

Deputy Flavio Marcilio said that although Brazilians and Soviets live in different worlds, they are linked by the same desire for peace.

Kiselev stressed the Soviet Union's desire to further strengthen diplomatic and commerical relations with Brazil and hoped that his visit will be an effective contribution to the strengthening of these bonds.

The meeting was also attended by Pinheiro Machado, vice president of the foreign affairs committee, and Deputies Marcelo Linhares, Jeorne Belem, Ubaldo Barem, Otacilio Queiroz, Cardoso Fregapani and Francisco Lebardone.

The Soviet delegation was made up by Grigoriy Vashchenko, Nikolay [surname indistinct], (Vasiliy Semionov) and (Asya Khatchatryan).

PAPERS DISCUSS SOUTH ATLANTIC WAR EFFECTS

PY220710 [Editorial report] Brazilian papers toward the end and immediately after the hostilities in the South Atlantic assess the damages and view the possible outcome upon conclusion of the conflict.

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese on page 10 of its 22 May issue carries an editorial entitled "Wrong Path" pointing out the inevitability of a military resolution of the Falkland conflict in view of the impossibility of arriving at a negotiated solution in international forums.

The editorial mentions some facts which call for reflection. It says that at no time should the conflict be thought of as a confrontation between Europeans and Latin Americans, because vital links, including blood relationship, representing historical continuity have been maintained. According to the paper, the conflict was the result of the decision of a dictatorial regime -- which did not even consult the Argentine people, much less its neighbors and international organizations -- and the response of a democratic, civilized and open regime which adopted the measures it deemed necessary to retaliate against aggression and to preserve national honor. The paper then asks: "What does General Galtieri have to offer Latin America in exchange for a rupture with the European Community or with the community of nations which, in this case, was represented by the UN request for Argentina to withdraw its troops?"

The editorial also calls for reflection on the role and future of the UN and the OAS. Just because the OAS proved to be unrealistic and the UN powerless, is no reason to seek the extinction of these organizations. After all, they can only intervene on the basis of the consensus of their members or on agreement of the parties involved in a dispute; and they can only pronounce themselves in defense of principles, the principle of non-aggression in this case.

The editorial then states: "In these circumstances, how can anyone entertain the idea of taking an opposition stand something which is not only unthinkable but unrealistic, such as would be separating the two sides of the Atlantic as opponents? Antagonism like that could only be conceived of by sick minds lacking in practical sense. The Atlantic community forms a single bloc -- the commercial and financial ties, not to mention loftier cultural, ethnic and political affinities, are sufficient evidence of this."

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese on page 3 of its 22 May issue publishes an editorial under the title "The Nation and its Destiny," noting that the dye has been cast and the Americans can no longer expect a peaceful solution to the Falkland conflict or that military power will ensure victory for the defender of a just cause.

The editorial says that the inter-American system has died and that it can no longer be invoked to ensure the triumph of right over might. It then states: "After all, it was one of its members, one of the most influential, which hastened its death. The important thing now is not to lose sight of the fact that the world in which we will live from now on will not be the same as yesterday's, and even less the one that preceded 2 April.

"In a manner never before imagined, the war came to our continent with its evil consequences -- and, in an interdependent world, the fundamental crises which beset the world will henceforth cast their reflections here. In other words, the United States' flank is no longer as secure as it seemed to be 3 months ago, because from now on the Soviet influence will be a factor that cannot be dismissed, not even by the United States.

The entire southern hemisphere should keep that factor in mind in any economic, political or military analysis, that is to say, in any strategic analysis: The Russians are here. On the other side, there is an inescapable consequence of the Falkland conflict: either defeated or triumphant, Argentina is no longer a reliable country within the system of Western alliances."

The editorial then notes that Brazil will be one of the countries most affected by consequences of this war. First because Brazilian Government circles are unprepared to cope in any systematic manner with the factors involved in the conflict so as to adopt a line of action in which the national interests are safeguarded without detriment to the intransigent defense of the law and the condemnation of force as a means to resolve international disputes. And second, because the economic crisis in which Argentina is already submerged will dash the naive hope that Brazil could replace the European suppliers in the Argentine market. The shrinking of external trade with a partner such as Argentina will have serious consequences for Brazil, regardless of whether those consequences might be felt only over the medium term.

The editorial concludes by stressing the need for Brazil to adopt the right decisions on the question of rearming the country.

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese on page 2 of its 15 June issue carries an editorial entitled "After the War," noting that the capitulation to the British is a punishment for the Galtieri regime which did not hesitate in driving Argentina into a rash adventure not so much to assert a territorial right -- incidentally a legitimate one -- as to prop up a precarious internal situation.

The editorial then states: "The truth is that all Latin America suffers the humiliation of this defeat. An undisguisable humiliation inasmuch as the United States opted for its alliance with Great Britain to the detriment of its commitments to the OAS and its feigned neutrality during the initial phase of the crisis. [It is] humiliation prolonged for the time during which the British turned the South Atlantic into a stage for their 'show' of anachronistic imperial arrogance."

The editorial notes that to guarantee the possession of the islands, Great Britain is already thinking of installing a permanent military base in partnership with the United States whose presence on the archipelago would serve as compensation for the presumed strategic weakening caused by frayed inter-American solidarity. This would entail a process of militarization of the South Atlantic which may well bring international tension perilously close to Brazilian coasts. In view of such a possibility, the editorial says, Brazil should react using bilateral diplomatic contacts to point out to the United States that its strategic interests will be better served through specific initiatives to narrow the gap that was created in inter-American solidarity.

The editorial finally points out that the OAS, whose fabric has been damaged, could still be useful as an instrument of joint Latin American pressure on Washington to adopt such fencemending initiatives -- pressures that are all the more pertinent and deserving of attention because the gap, if not reduced, will grow wider.

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese on page 10 of its 19 June issue publishes, under the title "Argentine Nightmares," an editorial focusing on the question of Argentina's veering toward the Soviet Union in the wake of its defeat at the hands of the British.

The editorial then points out the impracticality and futility of such a move, should Argentina decide to make it. To prove this, the editorial points out that Soviet assistance to Cuba has resulted in Cuba becoming an appendange of the Soviet empire; and to Peru -- through the attempt to implant socialism in that country through the military during the government of General Velasco Alvarado -- drove that country to the brink of bankruptcy.

Regarding the Peruvian experience, the editorial says: "Not only did the military fail in its attempt to govern alone, but the Soviet assistance created innumerable problems due to the unsuitability of Soviet-made products for the local needs, as well as the poor quality of such products. (It is worth recalling also in this regard what happened in Egypt where the Aswan Dam -- the country's pride -- is a disaster for several reasons, among them, the poor quality of Soviet materials)."

The editorial adds that such a suggested turn toward the Soviet Union would be more deplorable since the suggestion comes in the wake of a mistake on the part of the Galtieri regime, and it does not result from any natural inclination of the Argentine people.

Exempting the United States from any charge of treason since that country, by supporting Great Britain, did nothing worse than defending the principle of nonaggression and opposing the senseless policy of a regime which for that very reason ended up losing its military support, JOURNAL DO BRASIL lays blame on the United States for its contribution to the outbreak of this crisis. It says: "The badly conceived and wrongly formulated U.S. diplomacy was responsible for looking at the continent through the prism of a world wide confrontation, thus seeing imminent explosions of communism in an area where the real explosions frequently have different causes.

"Such an unrealistic view on the part of the United States hastened, as everything seems to indicate, the ouster of the Viola government which was committed to some form of political liberalization and whose foreign minister [Oscar Camilion] was a man particularly sensitive to regional problems.

Even before the replacement of General Viola, General Galtieri had been welcomed in the U.S. with much pomp, a pomp which may have hatched his peculiar megalomania. Once General Viola was deposed, Galtieri seemed destined to be the gendarme capable of aiding the United States to root their subversion in the Caribbean.

"The consequences of such building of castles in the air can now be seen. The support given before must have motivated the resentment of the Argentine military after being suddenly abandoned by Washington when they had thought they were on the road to an apotheosis."

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL -- A new oil well recently drilled in Pilar district, Alagoas state, has shown the capacity to produce 180 cubic meters of oil or some 1,200 barrels per day. Petrobras prospecting superintendent for the area also said that the well may be able to produce natural gas which local industries could use as fuel. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Jun 82 PY]

M-19 MEMBERS TO APPEAL MEDELLIN COURT SENTENCE

PA212309 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Medellin -- In the next few days the Medellin appeals court will receive an appeal by 18 members of the 19 April Movement, M-19, who have been sentenced to more than 157 years in prison. The M-19 members were found guilty by a verbal court-martial of kidnapping a young economics student, (Marta Nieves Ochoa de Yepez). The sentence was read Saturday night just 2 hours after the state of siege was lifted. Those sentenced will appeal.

The trial was held at the (Girardot) Battalion in Villa Hermosa neighborhood here. The court found 18 of the accused guilty of kidnapping and extortion. Nine of the accused were present at the trial.

ARMY DENIES GUERRILLA GROUP KILLED 14 PEASANTS

PA220131 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- The army today confirmed that 2, instead of 14, peasants were killed by an alleged guerrilla group in Puerto Boyaca jurisdiction last week. Military spokesmen said the two peasants, identified as (Orlando Manrique Saldana) and (Noemi Mansera), were killed on a ranch in Puerto Boyaca by a group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC. The military spokesmen denied that the guerrillas had killed 14 peasants during an attack on the ranch.

The spokesmen said the report of the murder of the 14 peasants is completely groundless and added that the commander of the 1st Brigade in Tunja has denied the report.

LEMOS SIMMONDS DEPARTS FOR UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

PA212100 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds left today for New York to participate in the UN disarmament meeting. Lemos Simmonds will speak at the international forum on Wednesday and will present the Colombian Government's view of the arms race and its consequences for the continent.

BRIEFS

LINGUISTIC ATLAS -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala was presented today with a set of the "Colombian Linguistic Atlas," the first of its kind in the Spanish language. The 6-volume set, which took 25 years to compile and which includes some 1,400 maps, deals with colloquialisms and the different dialects in Colombia. High production costs limited the edition to 2,000 sets. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 82 PA]

PAPER ACCUSES REAGAN OF OPEN ECONOMIC WARFARE

PA212027 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Jun 82 p 4A

[Editorial: "Reagan Declares Open Warfare on Us"]

[Text] The President of the United States is upset about the statements being made at the most prominent international forums by top Panamanian Government representatives. For this reason, and in line with his party's overused traditional philosophy, Reagan has declared an economic war on us, which, in its initial phase, already has the appearance of a genuine blockade.

In fact, Reagan recently dealt a hard blow to the Panamanian cattle industry by withdrawing Panamanian beef from the list of articles for consumption by U.S. citizens living or working in the former Canal Zone, as well as by withdrawing it from the list of articles that the United States can import from Panama.

The U.S. President's malicious intentions, the reasons for his attitude and the coercion and muzzle he intends to impose with his orders are evident at a glance.

Earlier, President Reagan attacked us in a very thorough way when he implemented high duties on sugar imports, which at the time did not seem to be targeted specifically at Panama, as the measure was also extended to other sugar producing countries.

However, as a consequence of this increase in duties, together with the reduction of the Panamanian sugar quota for the U.S. market, Reagan deliberately wounded the Panamanian economy with a deep, treacherous, and serious stab. The impact that this had on the Panamanian economy is estimated at $30 million, which is a very large percentage of Panama's total income from sugar production.

Now, the government sugarmills must perform a juggling act, in the hope of working a miracle. This is because they must take urgent steps, including technical changes, improvement of equipment and, above all, reinforcement of the workers' morale at all levels, to produce more high-quality sugar, which can later be placed on the world markets, timed to take advantage of cyclical price changes favorable to the industry.

This mental and emotional attitude, which is the necessary secret weapon for successful struggle by the government sugarmills, will now have to be applied to the cattle industry problem as well. Cattlemen will have to improve their breeding, pasturing, selection and feeding methods, while at the same time trying to win new markets that will free them from the burden Reagan has imposed on them.

The cattlemen, following the example of the workers, at all levels, of the Alanje, La Victoria, Azuero, and Felipillo sugarmills, will have to tighten their belts, sharpen their wits and overcome this transitory crisis, for Ronald Reagan, the temporary President of the United States of America, is also transitory, and probably very much so.

OPPOSITION LEADER ARIAS RECOVERS FROM SURGERY

PA191805 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Jun 82 pp 1A, 10A

[Communique issued by Guillermo Endara G, assistant secretary general of the Authentic Panamenist Party, on 19 June 1982]

[Text] Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid is satisfactorily recovering from a recent gallstone operation. His doctor expects him to resume his industrial, political and social activities very soon because of his excellent physical condition. Arias Madrid and Mireya Moscoso de Arias, his wife, express appreciation for the many visits, flowers and cards received from party members and friends.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT MAGANA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA181750 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2116 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Press conference held by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana in San Jose, Costa Rica -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What truth is there to reports that your visit to Central American countires is to consolidate your government's political position?

[Answer] I have come to Costa Rica, and the day before yesterday I was in Honduras, to deliver personal greetings from a democratic president to two democratic presidents. The relations I have with Honduras, Costa Rica and other Central American countries make this a pleasant visit and not a means to consolidate anything. I think that the position of my government is well consolidated through the unity of the three majority parties. I am here to try to increase our ties, and for no other reason. For an incipent democracy such as ours, the friendship and understanding of the Costa Rican democracy is very impor- that. This I will not deny, but the main reason of my visit to friendly and brotherly countries like yours is to bring you the message of a country that has been incorporated into democracy.

[Question] Mr President, the second point of the agreement [words indistinct] to what extent will El Salvador comply, considering the crisis in Central America?

[Answer] The arms race buildup to which the communique refers is a distortion of the real needs of any country under the very special circumstances that exist in El Salvador. I do not think that our efforts to reduce the arms race in any way contradicts the communique's main idea.

[Question] Mr President, I would like to know how your country is handling its relations with Nicaragua.

[Answer] We have normal diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. If some sectors of the Nicaraguan Governments have differences with the Salvadoran people and government, that is something different.

[Question] Mr President, to what extent are the reforms [words indistinct].

[Answer] I really do not see the relation. The purpose of the reforms was to help solve El Salvador's social problem, but when you have radical groups that promote other types of solutions such as subversion, the reforms in a general way help create a climate adverse to subversion, and I therefore consider that the reforms were a contribution to social and eventually political stability.

[Question] Mr President, does the new Salvadoran Government maintain the same position regarding the reforms?

[Answer] The Constituent Assembly, in its Decree No 3, ratified all the legislative decisions which gave rise to the reforms. You are all aware of the recent interpretations given to one of the aspects of agrarian reform, saying that it has been suspended. For the past 3 consecutive weeks I have been distributing agrarian reform land deeds. I was supposed to be in La Union today distributing more land deeds, but instead I am here in Costa Rica. Last Saturday, I distributed 914 land deeds in Sonsonate. As you can see, the agrarian reform process continues normally.

[Question] Mr President, [words indistinct] can the Salvadoran electoral process give a political solution to the guerrilla problem [words indistinct]?

[Answer] The problem that subversion presents in El Salvador is that there was a massive vote and, as former President Figueres said, I don't know who won the elections, but the guerrillas lost. This small group which does not have the people's support does not seem to want to accept this. This is not only my interpretation, but also that of most observers and newsmen who were present during the elections. The Salvadoran Army's duty is to maintain order and protect the infrastructure. When powerline towers and telephone switches are being destroyed, the Army, which is part of the government, has the duty to see that the law is respected and it must do something to control these actions. However, I feel that the guerrillas have been going through a critical phase since 28 March, and eventually they will have to accept that the people have rejected the violent solution.

[Question] Mr President, the aid to El Salvador approved by the Reagan administration has been suspended because of what former Ambassador White has charged [words indistinct]. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Not exactly because of what former Ambassador White said. I said a while ago that a bill suspending the effects of Decree 207 on the cultivation of cotton during the 1982-83 agricultural season has been misinterpreted and distorted to indicate that agrarian reform has been suspended in El Salvador. This originated the effects you have pointed out in the U.S. Congress. The measures we are taking to continue the agrarian reform process in the same active manner it was carried out will clear the situation and eliminate misinterpretations and ill-intentioned interpretations. A few minutes ago I talked about the distribution of land deeds as evident proof that the agrarian reform process continues. Regarding the other two reforms, there has been no important change. As I said before, the Constituent Assembly ratified the legislative acts. In my inauguration speech on 2 May I said that it was a great satisfaction to see the Constituent Assembly ratifying the reforms and that it was the duty of the executive branch to see they were complied with.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes. The problem of violence is a source of concern for us. You know that during the past 2 or 3 years, the country has been going through a completely abnormal situation which is very difficult to understand unless you are right there. This is an unfortunate situation of confusion and our return to a normal situation is going to be slow and difficult.

It is regrettable that this type of situation is occurring. Often it is the result of problems of local interest only, the result of grudges that are often of a personal nature. This is the way I choose to interpret this type of actions, which I hope won't go on. We are taking, we have taken, the necessary measures to prevent a repetition.

You can understand that in an atmosphere like we have been enduring, where there is a subversion of values and many think they can solve problems through violence -- which is difficult for a person like you, for example, to understand -- it is difficult to return to a normal situation.

For this reason I have always believed that our way out of this period will come as a result of a slow and very difficult pacification process, because even if the guerrilla activities end tomorrow, there will be a lengthy period of violence as a sequel that definitely cannot be avoided. This situation will prevail for a reasonable amount of time.

EL SALVADOR

NICARAGUAN SUBVERSIVES ENTER THROUGH JIQUILISCO

PA212251 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Jun 82 p 8

[Excerpt] A La Union detachment military source has said that Sandinist subversives, weapons and other war materiel continue to enter the country through Jiquilisco Bay, south of Usulutan.

The source specifically mentioned the area known as Las Tunas in Jiquilisco Bay as the area where armed men enter by boat. It is suspected that these are men coming from Nicaragua, although, on several occasions, the Sandinist government has said that "they are coming on their own" and that the Nicaraguan Government is not responsible for what these men do.

The La Union high military source said that the number of patrols along the beaches in that department has been increased and, therefore, it could be said that no weapons or men are entering through that area. But the source did admit that it is difficult to patrol the Jiquilisco area due to its hilly terrain.

Regarding the military operations in Morazan, the source said that due to bad weather, the operation will take longer than expected, but he believes the zone will be cleared of subversives and under control in the next few days.

On the other hand, despite the biggest army operation in the eastern sector of the country, the subversives, in a clandestine radio message, said that they have "the situation under control."

MAGANA ON CASTILLO, OTHERS IN AIR CRASH

PA220155 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 2240 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Sercano item]

[Excerpt] In other details, today, President Alvaro Magana made important statements to newsmen in the township of Sensuntepeque, where some 350 land titles were distributed to 350 peasants, in keeping with the agrarian reform process. This is part of what President Alvaro Magana said regarding various topics of national interest.

[Begin recording] [question in progress]...comments made regarding the case of Col Adolfo Castillo, deputy defense minister, what can you tell us, Mr President?

[Answer] As of now, there is really no specific information on the subversives' reports, which are really groundless. It is quite probable that he is well and we cannot recover him. That is, officially we cannot do anything else but say that he is missing in action, but nothing else for the time being.

[Question] Mr President, what is the status of Colonel Beltran and the other persons who were in the helicopter, such as the pilot?

[Answer] The pilot is well and on the road to recovery. I visited him yesterday and he is doing well [several words indistinct] to get back to work normally again.

[Question] Mr President, undoubtedly you have the pilot's story. Can the press learn what actually happened, according to pilot Lieutenant Aguilar's statement?

[Answer] It is not advisable to release this information at this time. I would appreciate your leaving things as they stand for the time being. [end recording]

ARMY REPORTEDLY MASSACRES 300 PEASANTS AT BORDER

PA190125 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] It has been learned in Costa Rica that 300 Salvadoran peasants were murdered on 12 June by the armies of Honduras and El Salvador as they were attempting to cross the Sumpul River on the border.

The massacre was reported to representatives of international humanitarian organizations by some of the survivors, who said that the soldiers fired at the peasants as they were trying to cross the river to get into Lempira Department in Honduras, after fleeing from the repression being carried out in Chalatenango, El Salvador.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Eastern, Central Fronts Report

PA182324 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Jun 82

[FMLN war bulletins issued on 18 June by the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front and the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral front in El Salvador -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the early morning of 17 June, FMLN forces staged the following actions in San Miguel: 1. Our forces attacked the army's 1st Infantry Brigade in San Miguel with rifle and 60-mm mortar fire; 2. Our forces attacked the enemy forces guarding an electric relay station in San Miguel; 3. Our forces attacked the enemy forces in La Barrera Hacienda with rifles and M-79 grenade launchers. We have no reports on the enemy's casualties. Our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion and without difficulty.

The Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front in the San Agustin Tres Calles zone reports that at 2300 on 15 June, FMLN forces launched a harassment attack on the enemy forces in Jiquilisco. The enemy did not respond to the fire. We have no report on the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy in this action. Again our forces withdrew without any problems.

At 1500 of the same day, FMLN forces harassed the enemy's positions on the rebuilt Coyelito bridge, near Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department, for more than 30 minutes. We do not know if the enemy took any casualties. Our forces withdrew without any problems.

The Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front reports that at 1000 on 15 June, FMLN forces launched a harassment attack against an enemy post in El Carmen, on the hillside of the Chichontepeque volcano. The enemy had one casualty. Our forces did not report any problems during the operation.

At 1000 of the same day, a roadblock was established on the Pan-American Highway, near the detour to San Nicolas. A few minutes later, the enemy showed up, coming from San Vicente. There were approximately 30 men, who clashed with our revolutionary forces for about an hour. The enemy had two casualties, while two of our men were also slightly wounded in this action.

The Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front on San Pedro hill reports that at 1500 on 16 June, FMLN units under the command of Companeros (Eslaro) and (Pascasio) ambushed an enemy patrol along the Pan-American Highway between El Junquillal and Quebrada Seca. Our forces used rifle and RPG-2 fire against the enemy. The truck in which the patrol was travelling was destroyed when hit by a rocket. The enemy had seven casualties in this operation. Our forces withdrew without any difficulty. This last bulletin was signed by Commander (Benjamin Landaverde).

San Fernando Occupied

PA190423 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Despite the bombing and the air ability given the dictatorship by imperialism, our revolutionary advance has not been stopped. Our forces have dislodged the 250 enemy commandos who held the town of San Fernando for the last few days. Here is the information, as reported by the [unspecified] commander of the northeastern front:

[Begin recording] At dawn on 18 June our forces that had besieged the town of San Fernando occupied the only position left to the enemy in the heights known as Cerro (Zacalote). This forced the enemy troops to abandon San Fernando, fleeing in the direction of the Honduran border. Thus our forces are now in the town of San Fernando, having won another military victory for the FMLN forces. We have dislodged the enemy from San Fernando; as our people advance and the enemy forces retreat. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win! [Signed] The Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front general command [Dated] 18 June 1982. [end recording]

Castillo Reported Captured

PA200426 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0340 GMT 20 Jun 82

["Official communique" of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, dated 19 June 1982]

[Text] The headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front wishes to inform our people and all peoples of the world of the following:

On 18 June, we broadcast reports concerning a helicopter that was shot down by our forces near San Fernando. The helicopter was on a reconnaissance flight and was transporting Colonels Francisco Adolfo Castillo, under secretary of defense, and Salvador Beltran Luna, commander of the 6th Brigade of counterinsurgency commandos based in San Francisco Gotera.

2. [number as heard] As a result of that action, our forces announced that both colonels had been killed and we expressed our complete willingness to turn their bodies over to the International Red Cross, along with 43 prisoners of war captured by our forces in Morazan Department.

3. Subsequently, and within the conditions permitted by the current combat situation on this front, we carried out an exhaustive investigation of the facts, until we clarified some matters that were still not completely clear in terms of the course of events.

4. As a result of those investigations, we concluded that the two bodies that we found in the downed helicopter were those of Col Salvador Beltran Luna and Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo's assistant. We now announce that Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo was not killed. Similarly, Lt (Aguilar Hidalgo), the pilot of the airplane, also remained alive and went to Colomoncagua, in Honduras.

5. The body of Col Salvador Beltran Luna was found with the personal identity documents of Defense Under Secretary Francisco Adolfo Castillo, which initially led us to release mistaken information.

6. From that moment on 18 June, our forces initiated an intensive combing operation, led by Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, known as Commander Francisco, that covered a broad area in northern Morazan Department and in the area north of the town of San Fernando.

7. Today, 18 June, in the early morning hours, one of the FMLN military units in that combing operation managed to capture Defense Under Secretary Francisco Adolfo Castillo in an area close to the Honduran border. Thus we realized that after the helicopter crashed, Defense Under Secretary Castillo exchanged his personal documents for those of Col Salvador Beltran Luna.

In this manner, the headquarters of the Frncisco Sanchez Northeastern Front announces to our people and to all of the world's peoples that the FMLN forces in Morazan Department have captured Defense Under Secretary Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, thus bringing the number of prisoners of war captured by our forces from 5 June to date in the course of our military campaign called Commander (Gonzalo), Hero of Usulutan, to 44.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] For the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front: Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas, 1st military chief; Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Baltazar, 2d military chief; Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Francisco, 3d military chief; Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, general officer for militias and maps; Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Luisa, officer in charge of the Radio Venceremos system. Morazan, 19 June 1982, year of the great popular victories.

Morazan Victory Reported

PA201420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Report by Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front Commander Jorge Melendez; relayed from "The Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front" -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] From the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front. Today, 19 June 1982, the general headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front has considered that the objectives of the Commander Gonzalo, Hero of Usulutan, military campaign in the area between Perquin and San Fernando, in the Torola-San Fernando road and the surrounding area, have been reached.

The following objectives were reached in this area: Removal and [word indistinct] in the town of Perquin and the recovery of weapons, execution of attack plans, and disruption and annihilation of the most of the enemy troops, numbering 335 men, who marched from Torola to San Fernando.

In the battle between Torola and San Fernando, many prisoners were captured and many weapons, ammuniton and other war materiel were recovered.

This battle took place on 11 and 12 June. Yesterday, we secured the removal of [words indistinct] (?Torola). In this town we recovered [words indistinct] three M-60 machine-guns [words indistinct] and other war material.

In Perquin, despite air attacks and artillery fire, the dictatorship was unable to prevent a great military victory, one of the greatest achieved by the FMLN since the beginning of our liberation war.

In view of these defeats, the regime's high command sent 4,000 troops to Morazan, including the Atlacatl and the Belloso Special Forces Battalions, which so far have suffered the highest casualties in a single operation.

In view of the desperate position of the regime, the Reagan administration quickly sent 10 war planes, including A-37 "Dragonflies," which were sent immediately to Morazan against our forces. These planes have been ineffective but they did attack the defenseless civilian population, inflicting casualties among Perquin residents.

The regime tried to save the situation by putting Undersecretary of Defense Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo at the head of the operation. Colonel Castillo was with Colonel Beltran Luna, chief of the 6th Infantry Brigade of San Francisco Gotera, when our forces shot down the helicopter in which they were flying over San Fernando.

In a 14-day period during this victorious campaign, our revolutionary army achieved the following: We recovered 143 rifles and 12 support weapons -- including 3 71- [as heard] mm mortars, 2 90-mm cannon, 1 60mm mortar, 3 M-60 machineguns, and 2 M-79 grenade launchers -- for a total of 155 [numbers as heard] arms.

We recovered approximately 30,000 rounds of ammunition of [number indistinct] and 5.56-mm caliber. We recovered eight TRC-77 military communication radios, handgrenades, uniforms and much materiel. We damaged four helicopters and shot down one.

In this phase of our campaign, we inflicted 550 casualties, took 43 prisoners of war, including Under Secretary of Defense Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo and Lt (Rafael Romero Romero). Among the enemy casualties were seven dead and five wounded officers. These casualties were inflicted on the regime's elite Atlacatl and Belloso forces.

This Commander Gonzalo, Hero of Usulutan, campaign has been conducted by Commander Rabindranath Armijo and carried out by Companero Commanders [name indistinct], Emilio Castro, Carmelo; and Roberto.

HONDURAS

DETAILS REPORTED ON STEADMAN FAGOTH WOUNDING

PA190241 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Steadman Fagoth, counterrevolutionary leader of the Nicaraguan MISURASATA, suffered a criminal attack last Friday in Puerto Lempiras, Gracias a Dios Department, as he came out of the Perla del Caratasca bar and restaurant. He is reportedly now in Tegucigalpa, possibly for his life.

Steadman Fagoth was attacked at about midnight, along with other MISURASATA counter-revolutionaries. It is believed that his assailants used explosive weapons like fragmentation grenades, which leads to the supposition that the attackers were Sandinist agents infiltrated into the Mosquitia.

The Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leader and some of his companions who were also critically wounded were treated immediately at the nuns hospital in Puerto Lempira and then rushed to Tegucigalpa by national army officers aboard a Honduran Air Force plane, flight 306, on Saturday, 12 June.

According to information obtained by Radio America, Steadman Fagoth was critically wounded in the chest and had to be rushed to this capital, where he is presumably receiving medical attention at a military hospital.

Although it is suspected that the attackers were Sandinist agents infiltrated into the Mosquitia, the Puerto Lempira police have arrested several people on the suspicion that they were involved in this criminal action. These included Nicaraguan Miskitos brothers named Coleman, who apparently are opposed to the MISURASATA counterrevolutionaries. Three of the Coleman brothers were arrested and brought to this capital, while the investigations continue. Two were brought on the same flight that carried Steadman Fagoth, while the third was brought later by a Honduran Air Force helicopter.

The Miskito Coleman brothers, who fled the Sandinist persecution in their country, settled in the Honduran Miskito settlement of Suji, later traveling to Puerto Lempira because of the Sandinist army's constant incursions. It is known, however, that they have been collaborating with the Sandinist militias for some time. The information given Radio America on the attempt against the MISURASATA leader's life was received on 13 June, the day after the Nicaraguan Miskito counterrevolutionaries had planned to stage harassment actions against the Sandinist militias.

PAPER REPORTS ARMY COLLUSION WITH SALVADORANS

PA220244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2246 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 21 June (ACAN-EFE) -- More than 300 Salvadoran peasants were murdered on 12 June 1982 as they tried to cross the Sumpul River toward refugee camps in Honduras, according to the newspaper TIEMPO, which has published a paid advertisement from the coordination organization of solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

"The peasants were trying to flee to Honduras, to escape the repression of the Salvadoran Army, which has been working in alliance with Honduran troops during the last 2 weeks in the Cabanas and Chalatenango Departments," said the charge in TIEMPO published in San Pedro Sula. "On 12 June, after waiting for the Sumpul River to recede from near flood level, the Salvadoran peasants tried to flee to Honduras, but local troops attacked them, killing over 300, according to several survivors," the Coordinating Board reported.

The paid advertisement in TIEMPO affirmed that "delegates of humanitarian organizations which are helping the Salvadoran refugees in the Mesa Grande camps came to the site of the massacre and offered protection to the survivors, despite the military cordon established by the Honduran soldiers." The document also denounced the presence of some "800 Honduran soldiers in Salvadoran territory since 29 May to fight against the FMLN guerrillas. Nevertheless, the Honduran Army's Public Relations Office denied any knowledge of Honduran soldiers fighting against the Salvadoran guerrillas. Military sources in both countries have repeatedly denied that the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies have formed an alliance against the guerrillas.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA VIEWS ON ROBELO-PASTORA ALLIANCE

PA181825 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The alliance between Alfonso Robelo, former Nicaraguan leader, and Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Cero," announced in Panama yesterday, has not surprised Sandinists

In today's editorial, the newspaper BARRICADA, the official FSLN organ, states that the Robelo group's step from civic to armed struggle "is a decision imposed by another will and the result of the work of specialized agencies." BARRICADA stresses that Robelo's announcements are being made in countries that have friendly and normal relations with the Managua government.

"The voluntary or 'suggested' exile (of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement leaders) is not a source of concern for anybody, much less for the governments that give them protection," the Managua paper says. "But the situation," according to BARRICADA, "becomes different when the self-exiles announce that they will resort to armed aggression against a friendly country. New questions arise from this situation."

"For example, will the Governments of Panama and Costa Rica permit the counterrevolutionary armed activities that Robelo and his gang are planning against our country? The newspaper asks.

Robelo stated in Panama that his party was suspending the civic struggle in Nicaragua and was backing Eden Pastora's armed struggle. Pastora is currently touring Europe. According to BARRICADA, Robelo is trying to avenge large landowners and exploiters affected by Nicaragua's agrarian reform. The newspaper says that Robelo, in trying "to rescue democracy from the revolution, has no other intention than liquidating the social advances of the process."

STATION SCORES PASTORA ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE

PA191740 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[ANN report by Alberto Pipino: "The Traitor Spuriously Succeeds in Having the EEC Call For a Suspension of Aid to Nicaragua"]

[Text] Paris, 18 June -- The person who betrayed Sandinism and who is a spokesman for the destabilization activities promoted by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua, has succeeded, through certain Christian Democratic deputies, in having the European Parliament pass a resolution calling for an end to EEC financial aid to Nicaragua.

Only 28 deputies voted in favor of this motion. Only 47 of the 434 European Parliament deputies participated in this session. The member countries are not obliged to abide by the motion.

However, this shows the betrayal against the fatherland that the renegade is committing in Europe, in line with the destabilization plan against Nicaragua. As political experts on Latin America have charged here, the main objectives of this plan are to isolate Nicaragua internationally and to economically drown this country.

These experts, referring to the coinciding visit of Pastora in Europe and the news conference held in Panama by rightist businessman Alfonso Robelo, have told that this is part of a carefully prepared plan, which the U.S. Government does not at all ignore, to promote Nicaragua's political isolation and an economic collapse in Sandino's land for the purpose of destroying our revolutionary process.

These sources doubt that the traitors will accomplish their goals in Europe since governments and political entities, especially the Socialist International, continue to support the Sandinist regime. As evidence of this support, the sources pointed to two recent events; the creation by the Italian Government of an Italian Government commission to help Nicaraguan flood victims, and $2 million in emergency aid to Nicaragua from the Swedish Government.

The sources have noted that the renegade's activities will always be crushed by the solidarity will of most of Europe and by the repudiation of treasonous acts in this continent.

ROBELO VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION UNDER SANDINISTS

PA202125 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Sunday's "Edicion Especial" program featuring Mayin Correa interview with Alfonso Robelo, top leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement -- videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Question] Engineer Robelo, you have said that there is a totalitarian system in Nicaragua and that Castro governs Nicaragua. You have made these statements to the media. I ask: Why did you say so? Why [do you feel] that Nicaragua has a totalitarian system? Why did you say that Castro gives the orders in Nicaragua? You must have reasons to make these assertions, and not just because you want to say so.

[Answer] I say that Castro, that the Cubans are ruling Nicaragua for a very simple reason. This is because the Cuban presence is a decisive factor, because in a young government of inexperienced and inept people, the Cuban advisers have the last word in everything. There are already 6,000 Cubans in key Nicaraguan government posts. Of these, listen well, 1,800 are military advisers in the army, the security corps and the police which, according to official reports, have approximately 22,000 members in all. In other words, there is 1 Cuban for every 12 Nicaraguans.

Furthermore, there are 300 East Germans, 80 Bulgarians, 30 North Koreans and 12 or 15 members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. To this must be added a member of internationalists, mainly South Americans, who are there for ideological reasons. These are Chileans, Argentines and so forth.

Also, Cubana de Aviacion planes were constantly arriving in Nicaragua with (?arms). I want to tell you about something that clearly explains my position. While I was a junta member, my office at Government House was inspected by Cuban security personnel to determine if there were any electronic listening devices. I ask; did they actually find any or did they install one to listen to all that was said there? This was done to a chief of state by (?two) Cubans.

And I want to be even more specific. I also raised this charge during yesterday's news conference. Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, brother of junta member Daniel Ortega, one of the Ortega brothers, permanently went about with General Lesca [not further identified], a Cuban. I think he has a substitute now. This is a specific name and position. Lesca was his permanent adviser, who hounded him constantly. I can attest to the fact that Julian Lopez, the Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua, has frequently participated in Nicaraguan Government junta meetings to discuss problems which are the exclusive province of Nicaraguans.

[Question] Some people feel that Nicaragua is already lost. That is, Nicaragua, with Cuba's and Russia's help, has the best-equipped army in Central America. Perhaps it is even comparable to many Latin American armies in general. It is well armed and very well trained. Not long ago we heard of a group of 200 Nicaraguans who were training with the PLO, and we have heard that Nicaraguan pilots have been trained in socialist countries. In other words, it is a real army, which neighboring countries must fear, because of the superiority of its armament. Others feel that a struggle can still be waged because there are small openings, for instance, openings that no longer exist in Cuba. I ask; now that your Nicaraguan Democratic Movement has joined [Commander Eden] Pastora, what sort of option does your movement represent? What option exists?

[Answer] I think that Nicaragua is not a lost cause. I say so because I know the Nicaraguan people, because I know they are a people who do not budge. I know they are prepared to renew the struggle, even if they have to make a thousand sacrifices for true democracy, precisely because they did not fight to have Nicaragua the way it is today. They have been betrayed and deceived. Then, the desire to continue the struggle is alive in Nicaragua. This is what, pragmatically and realistically speaking, leads me to more strongly tackle this struggle every day.

That is why we said yesterday that we considered all civil channels in Nicaragua closed; that we supported Commander Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, in his determination to democratically rescue our revolution. Why do I believe this is possible? Why do I believe this can be done? Because although it is true that there is an army, I ask if that army, which can see the tyranny, the capitulation of the government and the Cuban intervention in Nicaragua, will really accept these things? Are they going to open fire against their brothers, or will they hear the voice of their conscience and, instead, turn and fire on their oppressors?

In my opinion, in the person of Eden Pastora we find the person who can undercut the rank and file support of the national leadership and its cronies, and bring those well-armed forces to the side of democracy; those forces that have not yet capitulated, because they have not been dominated as long as the Cuban people have. This long period of domination is perhaps the reason that today the Cuban people are more accustomed to it, because during this time, they have been transformed into fanatics. Despite this, we constantly hear about Cubans who flee from that island, who are willing to take the greatest risks to get out of Cuba. That is why I believe the world must understand that Nicaragua is not a lost cause.

[Question] You have left the country because of threats on your life, because they made it dangerous for you to remain there any longer. Who, then, is going to lead the internal struggle, if all the leaders are getting out?

[Answer] The fact that we have left Nicaragua does not mean that we will never return. The fact that Commander Pastora happens to be out of the country today does not mean he will not return to Nicaragua. The time will come, sooner than later, when we will return to Nicaragua, and the struggle will take place inside Nicaragua. Not only will it be a struggle to rescue our country, but it will also be a struggle so you will not lose your country. Precisely, it is a struggle to enable Panama to continue along the path of democracy.

[Question] Then, we should conclude that the only alternative is the internal armed struggle, as you have already discarded civil and legal means in your country?

[Answer] I would say that it is a reality today, because all doors have been closed to us. I do not want war because I relish war. War is terrible, and we have suffered its effects very recently in Nicaragua at a high cost, supposedly 50,000 dead and much destruction, for our country. What else can a Nicaraguan do if there can be no elections, since we know that the 1985 elections will be a farce.

[Question] Then, a Marxist government will be soon declared. Why should they insist that they are not Marxists; that it is a free Nicaraguan revolution? Why hide it, then, if they have the army and hold power, while you are struggling from the outside?

[Answer] I would say that they hide it as part of a dastardly vicious strategy for two reasons; first, because they want to continue deceiving the people.

[Question] Do you think that the people do not know what you know?

[Answer] No. There are many people who are still in the dark and whom the government still attempts to deceive. It is not so simple to say that all Nicaraguans are aware of this situation. Some Western European democratic governments are still confused because they do not have a clear picture of the truth of Nicaragua.

[Question] Is that perhaps why France sold arms to the Nicaraguan Government?

[Answer] Possibly, France wanted to pursue a different policy. The Frenchmen have always believed that they should be the ones to decide on issues of neutrality and to establish a third line. They perhaps thought that they could "help" Nicaragua by getting it somewhat out of the Soviet-Cuban orbit. this, in my opinion, was a mistake, because selling arms to a country like Nicaragua, economically destroyed, was a mistake, regardless of who sold them.

[Question] Then you believe it is because they want to continue to deceive the people, perhaps to search for more economic aid in view of the country's critical economic situation? In your opinion, is the day near when Nicaragua will be declared a Cuba-style Marxist-Leninist state?

[Answer] I do not see it far.

ADAN FLETES SAYS CIVIC STRUGGLE 'STILL POSSIBLE'

PA202025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Adan Fletes, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board of Opposition Parties, declared today, Saturday, that a civic struggle is still possible in Nicaragua. The opposition leader said: "Undoubtedly, political room in our country has been reduced, especially with the state of emergency, which has been extended for the fourth month, but this situation does not mean at all that the civic path has already been closed in Nicaragua." He added: "We believe that there are still possibilities for civic organizations to function. For this reason, two labor centrals, four political parties and the private sector remain in Nicaragua."

Fletes expressed the opinion of the opposition's alliance after Alfonso Robelo, a former ruler of Nicaragua, declared in Panama that the final days of the opposition parties in Nicaragua "are near." Robelo noted that his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, has suspended its civic activities in Nicaragua and is backing the armed struggle of Eden Pastora Gomez, Commander Cero. Fletes stated: "We are making efforts so that Nicaraguan politics are open instead of closed. Much of this depands on the governing party (the Sandinist front)."

STATION NOTES DEBATE OVER RADIO MARTI ANTENNAS

PA190117 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Lt Cmdr Mark Neuhart, public affairs officer for the U.S. Caribbean Forces, has revealed that the U.S. Navy is building 4 250 -foot antennas to be used by the so-called Radio Marti, which Washington is establishing to broadcast subversive propaganda against Cuba.

In statements to the Miami HERALD, Neuhart said that two of the antennas, located in the Florida Keys, are completed and that the other two will be finished this summer.

Representative Timothy Wirth, a Democrat from Colorado, said on the subject that the expenditure of any funds for facilities to make Radio Marti operational is illegal without the passage of authorizing legislation.

Wirth, who is also chairman of a House subcommittee on telecommunications, sent a message to the State Department and the Pentagon stating this position.

The plan to create a subversive radio station directed against Cuba was presented to the U.S. Congress last year by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

OFFICIALS SIGN AGREEMENTS WITH CSSR, CANADA

FL191533 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] At the conclusion of talks which began last Tuesday in Havana, scientific and technical cooperation protocols have been signed between our country and Czechoslovakia. The documents, signed at the main offices of the state committee for economic cooperation, include the general conditions offered to Cuba by Czechoslovakia in the past and characteristics of future technical matters.

With the signing of the final document in this capital, Cuban and Canadian officials have concluded a meeting on economic and trade relations. The Canadian delegation, headed by James August Elliott, vice minister in charge of Latin American and Caribbean affairs in the External Affairs Ministry, has been in Cuba since 13 June.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH ANDRES PASCAL ALLENDE

FL191123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee, has held talks in Havana with Andres Pascal Allende, secretary general of Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

The Chilean party leader briefed Fidel on the present state of the revolutionary struggle in that country. The two exchanged views on topics dealing with the international situation, especially in Central America and the Caribbean.

TWO NEW SHIPS READIED AT ROMANIAN SHIPYARD

PA202000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] A ship with a deadweight of 4,500 tons has been registered under the Cuban flag in the Romanian port of Braila. This ship, the Santiago de Cuba, will be sailing to Cuba in the next few days. The motor vessels Tanya and Baracoa were also built in Braila shipyards. Another ship, the Holguin, is receiving the final touches. All these ships have the same deadweight tonnage.

CHILE

'DANGEROUS' CUBAN-TRAINED MIR TERRORIST ARRESTED

PY220125 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Chilean security services have captured a dangerous terrorist who, among other crimes, was involved in the murder of the Carabinero who was standing watch at the Flame of Freedom. The subversive was indentified as Fernando Benjamin (Rene Cosoto), a member of the combat unit of the Central Force branch of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. The extremist's political aliases were Joaquin, Cristobal and Sebastian. He occasionally also used the name (Gonzalo Ismael Casos Istma).

In October 1973 he sought asylum at the French Embassy and later went to Paris. He went on to Cuba in 1978 to enroll in the so-called (Juan Texeido) school, where he attended a 6-month course for guerrillas. In December 1979 he returned secretly to Chile, resumed his terrorist activities and contacted other subversive criminals. He participated in the raid on a tobacco wholesale store at 1290 Independiente Avenue in January 1980. He also participated in the triple robbery of the Conception, Loans and Investments and Chilean banks in April 1980.

(Rene Cosoto) also appears to be the perpetrator of the murder of Carabinero Corporal (Novoa), who was standing watch at the Flame of Freedom on 28 April 1980. He was also involved in the raid on the 6th precinct and other buildings of the security organizations. It is worth pointing out that this extremist has known connections with other subversives currently in prison.

MEXICO

PRESIDENT FAVORS NEW 'WORLD INFORMATION ORDER'

PA220210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1755 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, today reiterated his personal support and that of his country for a new international information order. The Mexican chief of state made this statement to leaders of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen, based in this country, and the International Organization of Journalists, who met here beginning last Thursday.

Regarding the new alternative sources of communication proposed by both organizations, Lopez Portillo affirmed that this "involves a difficult relationship, that of liberty and the necessity which often contradicts it, the interest which misdirects it and the ethics which should surround it." He noted that Mexico will continue to support the movement to strengthen a new international information order, defining this goal as "the struggle of values that characterize the Mexico of today."

GROUP PROPOSES TRANSITION GOVERNMENT IN ARGENTINA

FL211855 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1740 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 21 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Revolutionary Party of Argentine Workers [PRTA] has said that the only possibility of "politically" stabilizing Argentina lies with the formation of a transition government. In a document sent to the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, the PRTA notes that this transition government would include the popular political forces, many of which are considered illegal by the present military government, and the workers' and people's organizations.

The party blames the Argentine military and political leaders for the disastrous adventure in the Malvinas "without [first] reviewing the causes and consequences of that irresponsible step." The new government must rebuild the democratic structures by means of a meeting to reform the Constitution. According to the PRTA, the working class and the masses would participate directly in this meeting.

URUGUAY

RURAL LEADERS SAID ARRESTED FOR OPPOSING POLICY

PY220324 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Porto Alegre -- Jair Krischke, chairman of the Justice and Human Rights Movement, reported yesterday that Uruguayan rural leader Agapito Lucindo Alvarez Vieira was arrested in May for having criticized his country's economic system. According to Krischke, who quoted from Uruguayan newspapers, Alvarez Vieira, chairman of the executive commission of the Uruguayan Rural Association and the Paisandu Fair, made statements protesting the situation on the cattle ranches in his country and is now being tried for having "disrupted public order and tranquillity." According to the chairman of the Justice and Human Rights Movement, there are rumors in Montevideo to the effect that yet another Uruguayan rural leader, Gonzalo Chiarino Milans, president of the Rural Federation, has also been arrested after severely criticizing his country's economic leadership.

VENEZUELA

TRADE OFFICIAL VIEWS COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA

PA212301 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] A commission of the Andean Pact will meet with Argentine Government officials in Buenos Aires on Thursday and Friday to analyze the areas of cooperation needed in view of the effects of the Malvinas war.

Dr Sebastian Alegrett, president of the Foreign Trade Institute, has also announced that in early July there will be a similar meeting of the action committee of the Latin American Economic System. We asked Dr Alegrett whether the surrender of the Argentine troops could halt these cooperation plans, and he said:

[Begin recording] The impression of those of us who are seeing things from the outside is that a very rational decision was made to prevent a massacre, considering the great technological imbalance between the third greatest military power in the world and our sister country Argentina.

Reports have confirmed the technological superiority of the armament used in that conflict. This makes us consider our own defense and security seriously at the Latin American level, and the need for technological and research efforts to help decrease the vulnerability and dependence of our countries in all fields, particularly in the economic field. [end recording]

Alegrett also described as untimely the Venezuelan Council of Industry's proposal that Venezuela should withdraw from the subregional Andean Pact. Alegrett said that now more than ever the Andean Pact needs to be strengthened as part of the strategy of Latin American integration.